Mr. Walcott also feels "justified in stating that there is a series of jointed legs extending from the cephalic shield beneath the thorax and pygidium to the posterior segment of the latter; that, as far as known, they were ambulatory, and formed of six or seven joints; that to the basal joint there was attached an epipodite and branchia; and that, from the proof we now have, there is little doubt but that the appendages beneath the pygidium did not vary essentially from those of the thoracic region. They may have terminated in a slender filament, or filaments, as but three joints have been seen in any one appendage." We congratulate the author on the success of his long-continued efforts and well-directed labors; he has fully demonstrated that Trilobites have slender jointed limbs on the general plan of those of Limulus, and not phyllopodous ones; while he has also shown that the branchiæ were also attached to certain of these limbs, though we may not be satisfied with his interpretation of the nature of these gills, and wait for further light on this extremely difficult point. His restoration of a Trilobite will be useful, although it does not seem entirely natural, but yet may express the results of Mr. Walcott's work thus far. He has settled, however, in an admirable way, the general nature of the appendages of the Trilobite, and is entitled to the thanks of palæontologists.

RECENT BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.—Herpetologische Bemerkungen vorzugsweise über Stüke des Naturhistorischen Museums in Bremen. Von Dr. J. G. Fischer, in Hamburg. Mit 3 Tafeln u. Abbildungen. 8vo, pp. 16, 4 plates, boards. Bremen, 1881. From the author.

Musée Teyler. Catalogue Systematique de la Collection Palaéontologique. Par T. C. Winkler. Quatrième Supplément. Roy. 8vo, pp. 38. Haarlem, 1881. From the author.

La Revue Scientifique, de la France et de L'étranger. Revue des Cours Scientifiques (3e Serie) Directeurs: MM. Antoine Breguet et Charles Richet. Paris, Octobre 29, 1881. From the directors.

Notice sur les Poissons Tertiaires de Céreste (Basses-Alpes). Par M. H. E. Sauvage. 8vo, pp. 22, 4 plates. Extrait du Bulletin de la Société Géologique de France. 3e serie, t. VIII, seance du 21 Juin, 1880. Paris, 1881. From the author.

Value of Degrees Baumé given by different authors. Compiled by C. F. Chandler and F. G. Wiechman. 1881. From the authors.

South America—Brazil. Bolivia. Madeira and Mamore Railroad. By Dr. Isaac T. Coates. 1881. From the author.

Proceedings of the United States National Museum. 8vo, pp. 16. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1881. From the museum.

Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. 8vo, pp. 48. Philadelphia, 1881. From the society.

The Honey Ants of the Garden of the Gods, and the Occident Ants of the American plains. By Henry C. McCook, D.D. 8vo, pp. 180, 13 plates, bound. Philadelphia, 1881. From the author.

On certain Cretaceous Fossils from Arkansas and Colorado. By C. A. White. 8vo, pp. 6, 1 plate. Ext. from Proc. Nat. Mus., 1881. Washington 1881. From the author.

Extra Census Bulletin. The areas of the United States, the several States and Territories, and their counties. By Henry Gannett, E. M. 4to, pp. 20, map. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1881. From the author.

Illustrations of a Law of Evolution of Thought. By Joseph LeConte. 8vo, pp. 20. 1881. From the author.

The Kames of Maine. By George H. Stone. 8vo, pp. 38, map. 1880. From the author.

Medical Electricity. By S. V. Clevenger, M.D. 8vo, pp. 16, cuts. Reprint from the Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner, Nov. 1881. Chicago, 1881. From the author.

———.o.———

GENERAL NOTES.

BOTANY.[1]

MIMICRY IN FUNGI.—"Instances of mimicry are not rare amongst fungi. They are more frequently attractive than protective mimicries. They may be of vegetable, of animal, or of excrementitious substances, either as regards external appearance, or as regards odor. The main object of these mimicries is the attraction of insects, the advantages of which to plants are: (1), either fertilization of hymenomycetous spores by co-specific spermatia from other individuals, or by the transportation of spores from the hymenium of one fungus to that of another, or perhaps increased germinative energy to the spores is obtained by the admixture of other co-specific spores without the element of sexuality; (2), the diffusion of the fungus spores by insects as well as by the larger animals."—*Grevillea.*

SIMBLUM RUBESCENS GERARD, IN IOWA.—Two years ago W. R. Gerard described and figured a new species of fungus in the *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club.* It was discovered on Long Island, and was found to be a species of Simblum, a genus of the Phalloidei, the Stink-horn family. No species of Simblum had previously been known to exist outside of the tropics, *S. periphragmoides* occurring in the Mauritius islands, *S. gracile* in Ceylon, *S. flavescens* in Java, *S. pilidiatum* and *S. sphærocephalum* in South America. Such being the distribution of the known species, it must be regarded as remarkable that one should be found in North America, and Mr. Gerard was justified in questioning whether his specimens might not have grown from spores or mycelium brought in ballast from the tropics, especially as we understand they were found at no great distance from "ballast dumpings."

This question is settled, however, by its discovery in Central Iowa in October of the past year. A dozen or more plants were found in a field by C. L. Spencer, a student in the Agricultural College. Good specimens were secured and placed in alcohol for study in the laboratory. In only one particular do the Iowa specimens disagree with the description given by Mr. Gerard. To our plant Schlechtendal's remark as to the odor of an allied species *does* apply very forcibly, for it certainly does "stink fürchterlich."

[1] Edited by PROF. C. E. BESSEY, Ames, Iowa.